

John Roach put a Secretary in the Navy Department, I want him to prove it."

Butler's blood was up, and his tongue outran his discretion. "I do not know Mr. Roach," he cried; "no lobby has approached me on this subject. If the lobby has approached the Senators from Missouri and New Jersey it is their fault, not mine."

Interspersed among the remarks of the members of the committee, the Senators moved in their seats, fidgety. The chair rapped with his gavel, and the people of the gallery held their breath, for it was the climax of a tragedy was about to take place. It did not take Vest one second to rise, and he stood up, looking at the speaker with passion, and there was a fierce ring in his voice as he demanded to know what Butler had to say.

"I mean precisely what I said," replied Butler hotly, facing the little Missourian with blazing eyes.

"You mean," said Vest, advancing a step or two and getting redder than that before, "Do you mean to say that I have said anything which anybody being corruptly approached?"

Here Butler backed down a little.

"I mean," said Vest, in a more moderate tone, "I took the language of the Senator himself. He said he was a man of honor, and an honorable man, and to vote for the bill. I was not approached by anyone, and if he permitted himself to be approached, it was his fault and not mine."

"I said," rejoined Vest, in quick, angry tones, "I said, in order to indicate that I was not approached, I said that I was not approached by the Senator from Indiana and my

Jersey had been approached, they had been told that the Government was not interested.

Mr. WEST inquired what the gentleman meant. He did not consider his remarks fair, mainly, J. H. Genouevre, the speaker, was a person who had no reputation for integrity, whether in the State or elsewhere.

Mr. MILLER replied that nothing had been further from his purpose than to cast an aspersion on the Senator.

The session was closed for the day, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INFORMATION ASKED FOR REGARDING THE FUNDS IN THE TREASURY AND HOW MUCH OF IT CAN BE APPLIED TO PAYING TO PUBLIC DEBTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In the House MORRISON, Chairman of the House and Mercantile Committee, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the committee how much money is now in the Treasury of the United States; under what several provisions of the Constitution the Treasury is authorized of the current receipts, expenditures and liabilities can be applied, at this time, in the payment of the public debt; and whether he can pay his without embarrassing his Department.

Adopted.

Mr. VALENTE introduced a bill authorizing a bridge across the Missouri, near Des Moines.

Mr. HELPS, from the Committee on Fore Affairs, reported back the Brumm resolution on the subject of the inquiry whether the President is authorized to suspend the duties of a Minister of any foreign power in order to nullify the effect of the unanimous resolution of the Senate to honor and respect the integrity of its members.

The resolution was accompanied by a report stating that the committee had been unable to obtain any information on the subject and ask to be excused from any further consideration of the subject.

The report was read and the committee, without discussion and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

came and asked us, 'For God's sake vote for the bill.' Now, the Senator from South Carolina intimates that I ought not to have permitted any one to approach me in that way. Does the Senator think that this is either fair, just, manly or generous?"

"I made no imputation on the Senator's honesty," replied Mr. Butler; "nothing was further from my purpose. I am amazed that the Senator should indulge in this sensitive-ness. I am surprised that he should utter the sentiment he has."

"What sentiment?" asked Vest, fiercely.

"Does the Senator take that personal to himself, and that he espouses the cause of John Roach and the lobby?" demanded Vest.

"Then why exhibit this righteous indignation?"

"I was simply expressing my surprise at the sensitiveness of the Senator from Missouri."

"It was no sensitiveness," retorted Vest.

The Chair (Mr. Harris) seeing something else was coming, remonstrated against the personal character of the discussion. Ver-

bees, also with a view to throwing oil on the troubled waters, moved to adjourn. The Senate had had enough of it, and Vest and Butler looked fagged out and desperate. The galleries were delighted, and were grievously disappointed that the row had not been

There is no immediate prospect of a duel.

JUDGE HUNT'S DEATH.

TIDINGS OF THE DEATH OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO RUSSIA—A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A cablegram received by the Secretary of State, from St. Petersburg, announces the death of Minister Hunt. It says he died from dropsy, superinduced by chronic inflammation of the lungs.

Mr. De Struye, Russian Minister, called on Secretary Frelinghuysen to-day and read him the following telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs for Russia:

TO THE RUSSIAN MINISTER, WASHINGTON—The

Emperor instructs you to express to the President and Government of the United States its sincere regret which the death of Mr. Hunt causes His Majesty. I have no need to add that the Government and Russian society are much affected by this loss.

GIERES.

Mr. Destruve having expressed a wish to

communiating in person this telegram to the President, Secretary Frelinghuysen accompanied him to the Executive mansion, where the President, after hearing the message of the Emperor, replied in substance that the tidings of the death of Mr. Hunt were

ceived by him with great sorrow, and that he felt the deepest sympathy with Mrs. Hun and the afflicted family; that the kind and feeling message of the Emperor and Government was very grateful to him, and would

The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following general order:

marine corps of the death, this morning, at Petersburg, Russia, while serving as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of the Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, whose career as a Justice and officer of public trust, including his service as Secretary of the Navy from the 8th of March 1881, to the 12th of April, 1882, will be deservedly remembered and honored by the nation.

Minister Hunt was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1824. He was the youngest of five sons. His father was a lawyer of distin-

Legislature. On account of the Calhoun nullification troubles the family left South Carolina and went to New Orleans, where the brothers grew up, and, for more than a third of a century, were leaders

citizens there. Mr. Hunt was sent to school at New Haven, Conn. when very young. He entered Yale college, but in his third year there he was compelled to return to New Orleans on account of change of fortune. He studied

During the war he was one of the few Southern gentlemen who remained true to the Union cause. At the close of the war he resumed a lucrative practice and became one of the great lawyers of the South.

known among the great lawyers of the country. In 1876 he was appointed Attorney General of Louisiana to fill a vacancy. In 1878 President Hayes appointed him to the bench of the Court of Claims. He was subsequently offered the Circuit Judgeship made vacant by the promotion of Judge Wood.

the Supreme Bench but he declined the offer. When President Garfield came in office in March, 1881, he appointed Judson Hunt to be Secretary of the Navy. It was while filling that office that he became well known to the citizens of Washington, occupying a residence on Rhode Island avenue.

President Arthur appointed him United States Minister to Russia, April 12, 1881, which post he occupied at the time of his death. His family consisted of his wife, two sisters, two brothers, six sons and one daughter. His wife and daughter were with him at St. Petersburg. Two of his sons

Minister Hunt has been reported ill some time, but it was only recently that his condition was regarded as particularly dangerous. He was tall, broad-shouldered, with a high forehead and a prominent nose.

an almost copper-colored complexion, and had intensely black eyes, and his swarthy hawk-nosed face was always smooth shaven, with the exception of a snowy-white imperial. He was a Judge in New Orleans when William Pitt Kellogg was Governor. When Kellogg came

Washington he brought Hunt with him and secured his appointment upon the bench of the Court of Claims. It was through Kellogg's influence that Hunt was made Secretary of the Navy in Garfield's Cabinet. His wife was one of the handsomest women in Washington society, and when her husband

The death of Garfield left Hunt in a very embarrassing position. He had lost his place upon the Court of Claims, and as he had but small means, the prospect of his being retired to private life made him very

pendent. Both he and his wife brought every social art into play to persuade Pro-

[illegible]

Mr. Adams, of the Senate, said that the provisions of the bill were not intended to make provisions for its expiration or to provide for the extension of the Commission (Mr. THURGOOD).

Mr. THURGOOD moved to strike out the expiration clause of the bill, and to insert:

The debate continued all afternoon, and rather dry. Consideration of the bill was postponed until the following morning in the House. The first question was on the amendment to bring out the fourth section. Several amendments were offered, but the debate on the bill was postponed to a later date.

THE GAY HEAD HEROES.

Honors to the Brave Officers and Crew of the Revenue Cutter Dexter.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 27, 1912. The Officers and crew of the Revenue Cutter Dexter, who were able to gain admission on the occasion of public presentation of a testimonial to the officers and crew of the revenue cutter Dexter. The officers of the revenue cutter ship New Hampshire, also Col. and officers from Fort Adams and Torpedo station were present. Ex-Vanzant presided, and delivered an appropriate address. Capt. Gabriels, of the cutter, and his officers, also were present. The Mayor of Newport presented engraved resolutions, and Capt. Gabriels responded in a brief and pleasantly-worded speech.

RE-HEATED LIET. RHODES.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 27.—The Chamber of Commerce will shortly con-

matter brought up by Lieut. Rhodes, was view of putting the revenue service on the same footing as the customs service by the naval service as regards pensions and benefits. Lieut. Rhodes has deposited the sum \$30,000 received from various sources in testimonials for bravery at the Gay Head disaster, and awaits permission from Secretary Folger to distribute the money among his shipmates. The money will be distributed at the discretion by the Secretary, Lieut. Rhodes has purchased new uniforms and blankets for every man on board.

Panache Driving Out.
(Special to the Courier-Journal.)
PANACHE, Pa., Dec. 11.—The warrens point go down slowly. The fall this year has been but twenty inches, and the stage is higher than ever known before. One third of the business part of the place many residences are again out of the water, however, and the people are in good shape and making all preparations to resume business and work at the earliest moment. There is a slight increase in the price of destute, but the demands are light and supply. The almost absence of ice has caused more suffering than the lack of food.

A heavy snow-storm, a regular northerly visited this section to-day, and coming several days of pleasant weather it greatly. It has added to the suffering those out of homes. River business

not yet been resumed at the point where they are not allowed to stop at the wharves, owing to the danger of wrecking near by.

Boats passing with freight loads must put it off without laying goods liable to injury.

Both Instantly Killed.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 27.—A bloody tragedy has just been reported fromolph county, in which both parties to an affray were instantly killed. At a camp sale on Cornhouse creek a large crowd of buyers were present, among whom Wyatt Tate and Wm. Littlefield, the men being engaged in a dispute. The sales began had progressed some time when Tate was bidding against each other. Tate, however, had no one suspected enemy. At last, just as a bid was being cleared in favor of one of the parties, a sharp click of a pistol was heard, and immediately both died simultaneously. The shots being so near together that but one explosion was heard, whom each contended died without a word.

Shot Through the Neck.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

MACON, GA., Feb. 27.—A nickel was in progress at Henry Singleton's night, and Wes Donier was in attendance. He was seen to go out with a man named Wallace Haywood. A short time after they went out the report of a pistol

heard and several men rushed out to
whence it came. Wes was found
gering into the gate, making peculiar
as if trying to talk, but was prevented
choking. He fell inside the yard dead
had been shot through the neck. The
derer has not been caught.

SUFFERERS ASKING AID.

The Citizens of Uniontown and DeKoven, Union County, in a Desperate Condition.

UNIONTOWN AFTER THE STORM.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)
Uniontown, Ky., Feb. 23.—Having been requested to write you in regard to this point's condition after the storm, I will endeavor, in my humble way, to give substantially the results: About 8 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 19th, a roaring in the north-west was heard, which created a great deal of excitement from the beginning, yet no one thought of the great peril they were really in. At first a little rain was observed, then hail, and next snow, and by this time the atmosphere was extremely cold. Two black clouds were seen coming nearer and nearer each other until they met; screams for help were heard in every direction, and our brave citizens were running from house to house, carrying to shore men, women and children. The storm lasted from the time mentioned until 4 o'clock A. M. It was not, however, so severe after the first hour.

The condition we are left in is of the most deplorable character. Of a population of 1,000, but two families are not inundated. One-half of the inhabitants have had to seek shelter on higher ground. Front street has sustained a heavy loss, nearly all of the houses being swept away or heavily wrecked. Second street is seriously injured. Third street is injured in a less degree. Every house in town is in water, except three or four in the back part of town.

The merchants saved their stocks better than in 1853, but all sustained some measure of loss. The laboring class was worse injured. To serve as an index, the brick building, which the City Hall, brick building, was blown to the ground; one of the two hotels was badly wrecked; one of our drug-stores, one of our grocery stores, one of our hardware stores, one of our blacksmith shops were wrecked; John G. Roache & Co.'s distillery was wrecked; one of two tobacco stores, full of tobacco, sustained a heavy loss; two of four blacksmith shops were blown to pieces, the remaining two seriously damaged; three of four grain warehouses were blown to atoms. From the best information I can gather, about seventy dwellings were destroyed, three-fourths of the colored population are homeless. At this writing our neighboring towns and villages, which so nobly came to our rescue, are caring for our homeless people.

While this is a sad spectacle, I fear there is more yet to come. The number of houses that are injured in the foundation we are unable to say; for instance, the writer does not know his own loss, there being five feet of water in his cellar. He has a panel of fence left, but he does not know it. This house has not received an average injury. We are thankful that, notwithstanding several houses began floating, no lives were lost. Just below town a young lady was drowned, whose name I am unable to give. In this connection I will add that on the island, just below town, a young man, dwelling, not one of them is left. In Walnut bottom, that sits above, nearly every house was swept away. CITIZEN.

BENEFITERS ASKING HELP.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)
Uniontown, Ky., Feb. 23.—The citizens of Uniontown are in great distress, and are forced to ask a generous public for aid. While our losses and suffering simply from the great flood would have been much to have endured, yet we should have been spared the necessity of publicly asking help had we not been afflicted by a violent storm, which nearly destroyed the town. The wind and waves carried away 65 houses in this town of less than 1,300 inhabitants, and we find ourselves in a state of utter destitution and shelter. What we need is money; money to assist our people, not in rebuilding a lost town, but money to put together fragments of houses, in at least a temporary way, for present necessities.

The Town Council of Uniontown has appointed Mr. J. C. Hamilton, proprietor of the wharfboat, as a committee to receive donations, which will be received and faithfully distributed anything donated to our sufferers.

JOHN CARTWELL,
Chairman Committee of Uniontown, Ky.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

To the charitable disposed everywhere, the Relief Committee of DeKoven, Union County, Ky., desire to make the following statement: Our people have been driven out of employment by the prevailing flood, most of them are depending on their daily labor for their subsistence and have no other means of support, and will be driven out of employment in a few days. The people must be cared for; the better-abled citizens have done all in their power, but can not meet the imperative wants of the people. We are, therefore, appealing to you for aid. We are, therefore, appealing to you for aid. We are, therefore, appealing to you for aid.

JOHN WALKINS, Chairman;
JAS. H. WALKINS, Secretary;
ALEX. STEVENSON,
JOHN GRAHAM,
H. C. SPENCER,
DR. J. D. AMES.

Address all communications to Relief Committee, DeKoven, Union County, Ky.

THE MISSISSIPPI "OUTRAGES."

The sub-committee of investigation at New Orleans adjourns to meet at Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—In the Copiah county, Miss., inquiry to-day, by the United States Senate Committee, Jas. Sexton testified that Bufkin told him a few nights after the election that himself and J. Bowduran, just to have some fun, had gone to Orman's house and fired off pistols. That Orman ran away, but returned the next day and told Bufkin that 150 armed men had visited his house and killed him with bullets. Soon after this Orman left the county. Bufkin, Bowduran and Orman are all Republicans. Testimony was also given to show that the whites and colored people have equal school facilities and that there was no conspiracy to kill Bufkin.

A. W. Burnett, recalled, said he had seen in the armed mob five of the witnesses summoned here, but not called by the Democrats.

L. P. Matthews, recalled, impeached the character of Thompson, Force and Matthews. The witness' brother, Force, had been traded in town and county warrants as a broker. The bank there bought them also. If his brother got them it was because he paid more for them than the others offered. The witness also testified that Burnett's character had never been questioned until this trial.

The committee adjourned to meet in Washington.

NICHOLASVILLE NOTES.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge's Address—Dolings of the Citizens of Louisville.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Feb. 27.—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge delivered a very interesting and beautiful lecture on "The Unwritten History of Kentucky" at Sparks' Opera-house last night, for the benefit of the Masonic fraternity of this place. He had a good-sized audience, and he is certainly handsome for an hour and a quarter with his eloquence.

The suit of Ashford vs. Dr. Hallowsay, for \$15,000 damages for alleged malpractice, was again continued by the plaintiff until next term of court, on yesterday.

Circuit Court is still in progress. Five negroes have been sentenced to the penitentiary for various crimes, from murder to grand larceny, their punishment ranging from one to ten years.

NEW ALBANY.

The Circuit Court will meet this morning and the sessions continued as usual. There are several cases to be tried.

MR. GOTTIEB SEIGWARD was fined \$10 yesterday in the City Court for whipping his wife. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

YESTERDAY the Commissary Department furnished rations to 165 families. Up to this date 435 families have been taken care of, aggregating 1,024 persons.

MARRIAGE LICENSES were issued yesterday for James Jacob and Elizabeth Jacob, Bryan Davis and Anna Carr, Alexander J. Hoover and Sarah Stephens.

MR. DEPAUL, of the Relief Committee, gave the Red Cross no other committees of Louisville has done anything to the Red Cross.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.

Latitude 35° 14' N. Longitude 85° 45' W.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27, Night—River 7 feet and falling. Cloudy and cool.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 27, Noon—River 11 feet 4 inches and falling slowly. Departed—Chancellor, Charleston, 8 A. M. New Chesapeake, Pittsburgh, 10 A. M. The Anles is still loading freight for below. Locals all on time. Clear and cold.

WHEELING, Feb. 27, Night—River 11 feet 4 inches and falling slowly. Departed—Chancellor, Charleston, 8 A. M. New Chesapeake, Pittsburgh, 10 A. M. The Anles is still loading freight for below. Locals all on time. Clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27, Noon—River 31 feet 4 inches and falling. Thermometer 45°; raining.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27, Night—River 33 feet 6 inches and falling. Rain this afternoon and snowing to-night. Arrived—Golden Crown, New Orleans, 10 A. M. The Anles is still loading freight for below. Locals all on time. Clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 27, Night—River falling slowly; 42 feet 6 inches on the gauge. Arrived—Golden Crown, New Orleans, 10 A. M. The Anles is still loading freight for below. Locals all on time. Clear and cold.

Cairo, Feb. 27, Noon—Arrived—J. S. Hopkins, Evansville, 9 P. M. Centennial, New Orleans, 10 P. M. Centennial, St. Louis, 2 A. M. River 51 feet 3 inches and falling. Heavy snow-burke this morning and cold.

Cairo, Feb. 27, Night—Arrived—Buckner and State, Ohio, 1 P. M. River 51 feet 1 inch and falling. The snow continues; thermometer 20°.

St. Louis, Feb. 27, Night—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, Vicksburg, 10 P. M. Centennial, New Orleans, 10 P. M. Centennial, St. Louis, 2 A. M. River 51 feet 3 inches and falling. Heavy snow-burke this morning and cold.

Memphis, Feb. 27, Noon—River stationary. No arrivals or departures. Raining.

Memphis, Feb. 27, Night—River rose 1 inch. Departed—Sam Roberts, Ohio river, noon. Light snow this afternoon. Cloudy and cold.

New Orleans, Feb. 27, Night—Departed—City of St. Louis, and Joseph Brown, New Orleans, 10 P. M. Centennial, St. Louis, 2 A. M. River 51 feet 3 inches and falling. Heavy snow-burke this morning and cold.

PORTLAND, BY SNOW, NORTH-WESTERLY WINDS, HIGHER BAROMETER.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy, cloudy weather and snow, followed by partly cloudy.

For the Upper Mississippi valley, clearing weather, north to west winds, higher barometer, followed by rising temperature by Friday.

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THE RIVER AND WEATHER.

Latitude 35° 14' N. Longitude 85° 45' W.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27, Night—River 7 feet and falling. Cloudy and cool.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 27, Noon—River 11 feet 4 inches and falling slowly. Departed—Chancellor, Charleston, 8 A. M. New Chesapeake, Pittsburgh, 10 A. M. The Anles is still loading freight for below. Locals all on time. Clear and cold.

WHEELING, Feb. 27, Night—River 11 feet 4 inches and falling slowly. Departed—Chancellor, Charleston, 8 A. M. New Chesapeake, Pittsburgh, 10 A. M. The Anles is still loading freight for below. Locals all on time. Clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27, Noon—River 31 feet 4 inches and falling. Thermometer 45°; raining.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27, Night—River 33 feet 6 inches and falling. Rain this afternoon and snowing to-night. Arrived—Golden Crown, New Orleans, 10 A. M. The Anles is still loading freight for below. Locals all on time. Clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 27, Night—River falling slowly; 42 feet 6 inches on the gauge. Arrived—Golden Crown, New Orleans, 10 A. M. The Anles is still loading freight for below. Locals all on time. Clear and cold.

Cairo, Feb. 27, Noon—Arrived—J. S. Hopkins, Evansville, 9 P. M. Centennial, New Orleans, 10 P. M. Centennial, St. Louis, 2 A. M. River 51 feet 3 inches and falling. Heavy snow-burke this morning and cold.

Cairo, Feb. 27, Night—Arrived—Buckner and State, Ohio, 1 P. M. River 51 feet 1 inch and falling. The snow continues; thermometer 20°.

St. Louis, Feb. 27, Night—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, Vicksburg, 10 P. M. Centennial, New Orleans, 10 P. M. Centennial, St. Louis, 2 A. M. River 51 feet 3 inches and falling. Heavy snow-burke this morning and cold.

Memphis, Feb. 27, Noon—River stationary. No arrivals or departures. Raining.

Memphis, Feb. 27, Night—River rose 1 inch. Departed—Sam Roberts, Ohio river, noon. Light snow this afternoon. Cloudy and cold.

New Orleans, Feb. 27, Night—Departed—City of St. Louis, and Joseph Brown, New Orleans, 10 P. M. Centennial, St. Louis, 2 A. M. River 51 feet 3 inches and falling. Heavy snow-burke this morning and cold.

PORTLAND, BY SNOW, NORTH-WESTERLY WINDS, HIGHER BAROMETER.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy, cloudy weather and snow, followed by partly cloudy.

For the Upper Mississippi valley, clearing weather, north to west winds, higher barometer, followed by rising temperature by Friday.

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For the Upper

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, '84.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons pulling transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all single numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post office.

"BUSINESS."

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.—The breadstuff markets were of very uncertain temper and vacillating action. At some points a slight advance was established, but Chicago prices were not supported. The seaboard was quiet, but relatively firm. Receipts were fair at some Western centers, but light at others. Provisions were subject to frequent small fluctuations at Chicago, closing lower. Cotton was firm, and spot prices in New York were again advanced. The live-stock markets were steady on the seaboard but weak in the West.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange was strong and higher. Government bonds were steady. Stock speculation was quiet, and prices were lowered.

Foreign advices were of no especial interest, either in securities or produce.

It is not at all likely that the efforts at sensation of New York financiers in relation to gold exports and the silver situation will deceive well-informed business men. It is quite evident that the exports of gold are a healthy feature except to bull manipulators in stocks, and it is simply absurd to apprehend that a premium on gold will be witnessed.

A SUB-TREASURY AT LOUISVILLE.

The city of Louisville has occupied a position which at any time in the last five years would have probably secured the location here of a United States Sub-treasury if the city's claims had been properly presented and fairly considered.

The main criterion to be consulted in determining suitable Sub-treasury locations is necessarily the revenue test—the relative importance of a city in respect to the collection and disbursement of public moneys. Like the Treasury at Washington, the Sub-treasuries are fiscal agencies of the Government, to collect, hold, forward and disburse the Government revenues; and the relative prominence of a city as the center of great revenue or tax-paying interests, urban or rural, would be, by all proper standards of judging, conclusive of its claims.

We undertake to demonstrate that, according to this unquestionable test, Louisville possesses singular claims as a Sub-treasury city. As a center of revenue collections her position in relation to the Sub-treasury cities of the interior is not only eminent, but is most pre-eminent, and she also occupies a position above the average, as compared with all the Sub-treasury cities of the country at large.

The Sub-treasury cities are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The internal revenue collections in 1883 were as follows in the States where Sub-treasuries are located, Kentucky being placed at the head of the list for the purpose of comparison:

States.	Revenue Collections.
Kentucky	\$15,387,077
Massachusetts	2,733,092
New York	17,967,187
Pennsylvania	8,703,679
Maryland	3,429,132
South Carolina	117,692
Missouri	7,984,411
California	4,602,373
Illinois	15,764,947
	23,077,529

From this table, which we have compiled from the official record of the Treasury Department, it appears that the revenue collections of the State, of which this city is the banking center and commercial metropolis, are greater than in any other Sub-treasury State of the interior, with the exceptions of Illinois and Ohio. They are about the same as in Ohio, but are much less than in Illinois, are nearly twice as great as in Missouri and largely surpass those of all other States except New York.

The internal revenue collections of the city proper bear quite as favorable a relation to the collections of the Sub-treasury cities, being larger in Louisville than in any Sub-treasury city of the country except Chicago and Cincinnati. The collections in Louisville in 1883 amounted to \$7,550,781; in New York, \$6,735,932; in Boston, \$1,908,116; in Philadelphia, \$2,834,875; in Baltimore, \$3,158,335; in Chicago, \$9,119,191; in St. Louis, \$6,200,677; in Cincinnati, \$10,577,527; in San Francisco, \$3,675,820, etc. At other Sub-treasury cities the collections were insignificant.

The relative merits of Louisville as a competitor with other interior cities in this matter are properly determined by the internal revenue test, as the customs collections at all interior ports of entry are relatively insignificant. It is to be remarked that this, however, that Louisville has been for many years an interior port of entry; and that the proportion between customs collections in this city and those of the Sub-treasury cities of the interior does not at all modify the scale of precedence established by internal revenue collections.

Several cities of the seaboard of course preponderate by reason of their customs receipts; but including all classes of Government revenues, Louisville would still lead and would lead the majority of the Sub-treasury cities of both the seaboard and the interior.

The main test of an interior city, however, as we remark above, is necessarily the magnitude of the domestic tax-paying interest of which it is the center. The relations of actual revenues have been stated. But there is also to be considered the contingent revenue relations of the tax-paying interests. In the State of Kentucky the stocks of whisky in bond are 71 per cent of the total immense stocks of the United States, and in the Louisville district are 55 per cent. Of the bonded stocks of Kentucky, the collections in Kentucky in the first quarter of the current year were 25 per cent. of the collections in the United States.

In a few years the collections on whisky in this district have doubled, and the guarantees of the future are to be considered in this connection as well as the facts of the present.

The manufacture and sale of tobacco has doubled in this city in about four years, and the rate of expansion is being so accelerated that it will probably double again in three years. No city in the world has such advantages in respect to the supply and variety of the raw material, and there is probably not a manufacturer in any section of the country who does not obtain here a greater or less proportion of

his supplies of leaf. The distributing facilities enjoyed by Louisville manufacturers have become about equal to the best. The results of this combination are a sure guarantee of a rapid and steady increase of tobacco revenues.

As to the disbursement of public funds, Louisville's principal role is in pension payments, in which she is not an unimportant center.

Now, the question is pertinent, why should a city of such eminence in the revenue interests of the Government be denied the advantage of possessing a Sub-treasury?

Why should a State, pre-eminent above all others in the interior in the magnitude of the revenues paid the Government (with only two exceptions), not be accommodated by locating a Sub-treasury at its commercial center?

Why should Louisville be debarred this privilege, while St. Louis, a smaller collection center, enjoys it, the State meanwhile paying about double the amount of Government taxes paid by Missouri?

Why should Louisville "play second fiddle" to Cincinnati in this matter, and be compelled to remit either to that city or to New York, while Cincinnati makes its Government deposits at home?

These pertinent questions admit of only one answer. At the lowest current rate, the National Bank deposits of Louisville pay the express companies 80 cents per \$1,000 for all the currency forwarded from the revenues of this center. For the Louisville collections in 1883 this would amount to \$6,040, and for the collections of the State \$12,270. In this item Cincinnati has the advantage of depositing in the local Sub-treasury, and the Government bears the expense of transportation. The contract rate allowed Uncle Sam by the express companies, however, is 25 cents per \$1,000, while Louisville is compelled to pay more than twice as much.

The methods of the Treasury Department in receiving deposits of gold and silver at the Sub-treasuries, and of permitting those fiscal agencies to pay out silver certificates therefor, constitute a modern adjunct in domestic exchange of still greater value to Sub-treasury cities.

The salaries of Sub-treasurers in the interior cities range between \$4,000 and \$5,000. In Cincinnati all salaries and wages paid by the Sub-treasury amount to \$16,260. The Government is at no expense for rent.

The location of Sub-treasuries is determined by act of Congress, and we suggest to Mr. WILLIS that in this matter he may find an opportunity of adding another to the list of eminent public services which he has rendered his constituents. The more he investigates the question, the more convincing will he find the affirmative arguments.

THE QUADRILATERAL.

In the trade competition of the four cities of the quadrilateral which lies between the lakes and the Ohio, the year 1884 will be characterized by greater effort for commercial supremacy than ever made before.

In addition to her usual attractions, Chicago will have the national conventions, events which are not only of political significance, but possess the commercial advertising advantages of attracting the attention of the whole world.

St. Louis has built herself a new permanent exposition building and music hall at a cost of some half million dollars, in which an industrial exhibition will be held this year. It is true that it will have but about three acres of exhibition space, which is but a fraction of the magnificent dimensions of the Southern Exposition; but the permanence and elegance of the structure show that the St. Louis people propose something more than occasional effort. St. Louis has already started in her programme for the year. She has not secured the celebrity of the Democratic Convention, but the first thing that meets the eyes of the thousands upon the thousands of readers of the *Century Magazine* for the current month is the record and illustration of the past, the present and the future glories of St. Louis.

Cincinnati has had her musical festival, likewise her flood. The flood rose to the occasion, whatever may be said of the festival. But though the musical performers may have failed to do their best, though the audiences may have been thinner than hoped for, though the ticket brokers may have broken themselves, and the financial results altogether out of proportion to the ambition of the project, the fact remains that the musical festival is a circumstance, even in its demerits, giving Cincinnati a commercial advertising that she always seeks.

At Louisville the note of preparation is sounding, but the preparation is not complete. As in all evolution, commercial development produces conflict with the nearest environment. The war of competitive trade is like all other war; there must be sieges, regular repulses, attacks in detail and impetuous dashes. For many years Louisville withstood a commercial siege and her competitors seemed to be hemming her in on every side. Then she slowly and patiently extended her regular approaches by the construction and combination of railroad lines. Following up her policy of methodical tactics for several years she sent out her agents to organize excursions; she built her modest little Industrial Exposition that was a big venture for twelve or fifteen years ago, and finally extended the hospitalities of free tickets to those who would come to see us.

These were the methods of the old time. The activity of competition demanded something bigger, broader and higher. Untrained to great and quick undertakings, Louisville, in a modest sort of way, undertook to call attention to her railway system by giving a day to the celebration of its completion. When the day came the celebration overwhelmed itself, and the event proved that Louisville had an ability for big things that she had not thought of. Siege had been raised; the slow advance by regular approaches had been tried; the time had come for an impetuous dash, and Louisville made it, when she astonished everybody last year by flinging herself heart, soul and pocket into the brilliant effort of the Southern Exposition.

But Louisville's work is not yet done. Eternal vigilance is the price of commercial existence as well as of liberty. The fittest who survive in the evolution of commerce are those who shape themselves and control the environment. We have tried all methods of defense and at-

tack; but one requirement is always with us—we must take our rivals in detail. They are entitled to a fair show, and so are we. They may crowd the arena, but so may we. Cincinnati may fairly hit us, but we may as fairly hit back.

And we have got to be on our ancient and honorable nearest rival. The Cincinnati Southern railroad came down and cut our lines of communication. That great bugbear staggered us for a long while. In those days we little thought that the Cincinnati Southern, which seemed to be sapping our commercial life and threatening to destroy our best assured hopes, would one day become tributary to us, and would this day bear testimony in its official records to the superior enterprise of the slow old Kentucky metropolis.

But here it is in the official report. Last year, it says, there was a large deduction of business from the city of Cincinnati. Why? Because of the Southern Exposition. Where did this business go? The President of the Cincinnati Southern answers this question in a quite laconic but very satisfactory way when he says: "Many buyers who have been purchasers of goods and supplies here (Cincinnati) went to Louisville, as is evidenced by my returns." The Louisville business man, however much he may be elated by the business gain brought to him by the Southern Exposition of 1883, would, indeed, be cold and cruel if his kindly sympathies were not awakened by the plaintive statement in this Cincinnati report: "The year of 1883 has not been a good one for business."

THE ANCHORAGE ASYLUM.

It can only be said concerning the investigation of the affairs at Anchorage that each day's testimony serves to strengthen the opinion that Dr. GALE has failed to understand the duties and the responsibilities of his position. It is no excuse, on the contrary, it is to his condemnation, that he did not know what was going on, that the violations of the rules were not reported to him, and that his assistants were ignorant, cruel and dissipated.

Dr. GALE was in charge of the asylum, and for the administration of affairs he is responsible. As to the condition of that institution, it is enough to rest the case on the testimony of Mr. GALE, which is supposed to vindicate Dr. GALE. Drunkenness among the attendants seems to have been a common means of recreation, and we can imagine nothing more horrible than to place the insane in charge of intoxicated persons.

Ducking and the towel bath are forms of torture that two centuries ago might have been excused, but in the light of human knowledge and of scientific investigation, in the light of a better understanding of the principles of Christianity, it can not be too severely condemned. With all due deference to Dr. GALE and his adherents, this is not an open question. Ducking, either as a punishment or as a remedial measure, is a simple brutality. There is no reason, no excuse for it; the man who would practice it, who would countenance it, ought to be summarily dismissed.

Something more than the good name of Dr. GALE is involved in this investigation; something more even than the good name of the State, and that is the comfort and the welfare of six hundred fellow-creatures. Their situation must appeal strongly to every man. The condition in which they are placed demands that they be protected from ignorance and brutality. This means an entire re-organization of the institution. If Dr. GALE can show by any testimony in reserve that all the previous witnesses have combined to destroy him; that instead of ignorance, indifference, cruelty and neglect, his administration has been distinguished by good judgment, by the utmost kindness and care, that his personal supervision has extended to every department, that his assistants have been thoroughly competent, that the strictest discipline has prevailed everywhere, then Dr. GALE is entitled to a vindication; but the defense as already outlined means nothing of this kind, and nothing less than this will do.

It is utterly useless for any part of Dakota to apply for admission to the Union as a State so long as that Territory flouts in our face a town named Bismarck. Let the name of the place be changed—why not to Lasker?—and Dakota will present the strongest claim possible to the proud consideration of this Republic.

NINE hat factories at Reading, Pa., have posted notices that the wages of their 800 employees are to be reduced twelve per cent. The manufacturers announce that the high duties on wool compel them to reduce wages. And so this is the beautiful protective tariff designed specially for the benefit of the workmen!

THE tariff, say the protectionists, is to enable them to pay good wages. Nine hat factories at Reading cut down wages because they say the tariff is so high they can not pay good wages. As Brother JOSEPH COOK would exclaim, is not this a felicitous illustration of the Whiteness of the Whitch?

AND so they have already commenced talking in the Senate about our "defenseless navy." It is a rather delicate subject, but can not somebody hint to England that now as she has given us the Alert her kindness would be doubly appreciated if she would also give us something to defend it with.

IF Congressmen Wise had applied to Cincinnati instead of to Senator VANCE his irresistibly facetious trade-mark, "N. K." (per his diagram "Nigger Killer"), Mr. SHERMAN would probably have frigidly observed that Congressmen Wise was "N. G."

WE publish this morning the maiden speech of Hon. T. A. ROBERTSON, of the Fourth Congressional district, on the Mississippi contested-election case. It is an excellent document, clear-cut and incisive, and within readable dimensions.

NOW that Chicago has gobbled in everything in the political trash patch, the opinion is more than ever prevalent that Chicago is the headquarters of the much talked-about American Hog.

THIS country will never smile on Mr. THOMAS PORTERHOUSE OCHILTREE until he has slipped a piece of trichinosis American pork into Bismarck's plate—if that individual eats from a plate.

INDIANAPOLIS gets the National Greenback Convention. Somehow greenbacks naturally gravitate to Indiana in election times.

A Jail-breaker Caught. (Special to the Courier-Journal.) FRANKLIN, Ky., Feb. 27.—Last New Year's night Jesse J. Williams, alias Williams, was caught with a broken jail at Tompkinsville. He was incarcerated for horse stealing. The jailer offered a reward for his delivery, which procured his capture

into additional looms or have added it to our working capital.

The testimony of the South Carolina manufacturers was to the same effect.

What is the matter with the Atlanta mills that they should range themselves on the side of the protectionists against their own interests as well as the rights of the people?

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE QUEEN.

Another piece of momentous intelligence concerning the Queen of England comes across the water.

The truth is, it is an uneventful day when some such news is not received from the royal quarters.

The COURIER-JOURNAL has been doing its best for the last two months to see that its readers were posted as to the doings of her Majesty, but we have had to keep moving to do it.

In fact for a matron as mature and sedate as she is generally supposed to be, Victoria seems to have been going at a pretty lively gait lately, and even the most energetic newspaper finds it necessary, in the courtly language of St. James, to hump himself in order to keep on the old lady's track.

Here is the latest bulletin, taken from so authoritative a source as the London Truth: "The Queen has been much concerned during the last week by the serious illness of her favorite colic, who has been in her possession twelve years, and who is her inviolable attendant in her walks and drives."

Truly misfortunes never come singly. Following so soon on the heels of the accident to the Queen's knee and her incurable colic, now comes the death of her dog, which is a grievous royal affliction no less than an ominous National Calamity, which must necessarily "cast a gloom over the entire community."

Indeed, the Government on whose dominion the sun never sets, with BRADLAUGH to hold in check at home, ED. MANNING pulling its nose in Egypt and RICHIEUX ROBINSON twisting its tail in this country, is in a truly unenviable plight now that it has on its hands the Queen's sick dog.

But, as all who are acquainted with the internal affairs of the British Government know, the Queen has two collies, Sharp and Noble. Their pictures appeared in the Queen's late book, and it is but another evidence of the sleepy stolidity of the English press that we are left in the dark as to which one of these dogs is ill. We are not even told the nature of his malady, nor the physicians in attendance, and the Associated Press reporter in London is himself culpably negligent in failing to cable us the bulletins from the collic's kennel as they are issued every few minutes.

It is fearful to speculate on the consequences if his Royal Dogship should die. Of course, however the case may result, the long-heralded marriage of the Queen's niece, the Princess VICTORIA of Hesse, will have to be postponed; and should the illness terminate fatally, no one would like to become responsible for its effects on the Queen. Under even the most favorable conditions she would write a book in memory of her canine companion, while the Baron D'EVINCOURT, of Aldworth, poet to her Majesty, would doubtless throw up the sponge in despair if he had to tackle an ode to the Queen's collic.

Since the barking affair at Cincinnati the citizens have displayed the keenest interest in all that pertains to body-snatching, an art which is pursued systematically and successfully in that city. It is learned that even many of the dress coats which the society swells hire for social occasions from the second-hand stores were obtained from corpses unearthed by the grave robbers.

"The Republican party will be in line of battle and upon a chosen field long before their lazy opponents have washed their faces and taken their morning nap."—(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

Ah! But then after that morning nap we propose to tuck the Republicans neatly away under the daisies—we'll make it a "nip and tuck" campaign, as it were.

It is utterly useless for any part of Dakota to apply for admission to the Union as a State so long as that Territory flouts in our face a town named Bismarck. Let the name of the place be changed—why not to Lasker?—and Dakota will present the strongest claim possible to the proud consideration of this Republic.

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THIS AND THAT.

The White-washing Season.

(By the poet of the *Argyllian*.)

About this season of the year we have committees from the State, With dignity and mien answer, And orders to "investigate."

So now there is demand for time, Stirred up with water and some "boosh;" But always just about this time What most is needed 's pure white-wash.

MILKMAKES make the best firemen.

HERR BISMARCK has doubts even of the health of American pig iron.

BARKEN fig trees are now made productive, and thistle grafting is not far off.

The blizzards of Minnesota do not cure leprosy. Some Norwegians up there keep it on hand all the year round.

MARY ANDERSON'S London house is on Cromwell road. After the play she goes home and sits down and thinks about Oliver.

The yield of petroleum in Russia is so unprecedented that the humblest Muscovite will soon be able to kindle his fire with coal-oil.

BROOKLYN policemen are not allowed to chew or smoke while on duty. It is supposed that they get enough refreshment from their sleep.

THE southwestern part of Indiana is known as "The Pocket." Indiana should take care to keep the Republicans out of her Pocket.

Up at Indianapolis the Flood Committee says that New Albany wants the earth. She doubtless wants it to build a mud wall to keep off the water.

HUGH J. JEWETT is a director in twenty railroads. Mr. Jewett will doubtless eventually connect himself with the Bloomfield branch.

CHICAGO now styles herself "the mother of Presidents." This will again turn the thoughts of Mr. Hayes to the time "when I was elected President."

A RUSSIAN editor's library of 5,000 volumes was recently sold for \$30 25. It appears from this that Russian editors also get the Patent-office Reports.

EX-MAYOR PALMER, of Boston, rejoices that Wendell Phillips died a Democrat. There can be no doubt that Jane Grey Swisshelm will also come over to us before she dies.

A CALIFORNIA COON, pitted against a bull-dog, tore the dog in pieces. The Government should at once take steps to provide the letter-carriers with California coons.

ANNA DICKINSON is about to lecture on Wendell Phillips. The public would much prefer to hear Miss Dickinson on the life and character of her late theatrical manager.

IN Albany the corrupting lobby is known as the black horse cavalry. It perhaps poses that the taxpayers of New York, having become accustomed during the war to cavalry charges, want them kept up.

AN Englishman caught two rats, tarred them and set them free. From that time, 1875, until now his house has been entirely free from them.—(Scraps.) What is now wanted is a recipe for the emigration of cats.

SOME miscreant stretched a barbed wire across the sidewalk in Austria, and a small boy ran against it, cutting out one eye and terribly lacerating his face. The "miscreant" was probably some other small boy.

LOGAN is said to be using the Grand Army of the Republic as a political machine. This is probably an error. It is much more likely that Mr. Logan is directing the G. A. R. against the grammar of the English language.

WHEN BEN HARRISON gets into the White House the C. J. may expect to see the flag fly.—(Indianapolis News.) If Mr. Harrison is anxious to fly the flag before he gets into the White House, the staff on the COURIER-JOURNAL'S tower is at his service.

A SCIENTIFIC writer says that the American of to-day is not the bilious man of fifty years ago. True. The American of to-day is a German, Irishman, Italian, Scandinavian, or perhaps an Englishman or a Frenchman, with a prospect of some day becoming a Chinaman.

IF you count the sunny and cloudy days of the whole year, you will find that the sunshine predominates.—(Current Snap.) In July and August sunshine certainly does predominate. People who have been roasted or sunstruck in those months will make any number of affidavits concerning the predominance of sunshine.

EVEN if we are disposed to adopt the theory of Blasius, that tornadoes are always the accompaniments of peculiar conjunctions between two contending air currents, and that favorable configurations of the earth's surface, we should still be at a loss to explain the number and violence of these occurrences without postulating some general disturbing influence such as might be found in the climatical manifestation of cyclic solar phenomena.—(New York Tribune.) Sir!

ALTHOUGH the Indians did not know how to swear when the white men came, they soon learned to swear, and had sufficient words in their language for it to purpose. Eliot, in the Indian Bible, uses the Indian word *ah* for Father for Creator, and the early missionaries, when addressing the Indian, used *Gosh* (your Father). The Indians soon saw that that was the necessary word for profanity and adopted it. *Gosh* is in use to some extent now, and perhaps some pious people who say "*gosh*" are not aware that it is downright swearing in the Indian language.—(A Learned Bostonian.)

FAIL TO FIND HIM.

The Mob Call at the Elizabethtown Jail for Miss Vanner's Violator, but Find Him Gone. (Special to the Courier-Journal.)

ELIZABETHTOWN, Feb. 27.—This morning about 1 o'clock a mob of about seventy-five masked men reached here on horseback and assembled at the court-house yard. They were exceedingly quiet, not one of them using any boisterous language or making any threats of violence toward any one. After they learned that Petty had been taken away to a place of safety, they withdrew from the town.

The mob was composed of the best citizens of this county, none of whom wished to harm any one, but seemed determined to punish the feud for the foul crime which he committed.

A Coolly-executed Robbery. (Special to the Courier-Journal.)

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Feb. 27.—A daring outrage and robbery was perpetrated last night at the residence of W. F. Griffie, a farmer living near Great Crossings, in this county. Mr. Griffie and family were preparing to retire for the night, when their attention was attracted by the front porch being on fire. The flames were quickly subdued, but, hearing some disturbance at the stable, Mr. Griffie repaired thither. Upon entering the stable he was assaulted by some one in the dark, and in the struggle which ensued he was relieved of his pocket-book, containing \$341 and notes amounting to several hundred dollars. The robbers escaped in the darkness, and as yet no clue to their identity has been obtained.

A Jail-breaker Caught. (Special to the Courier-Journal.)

FRANKLIN, Ky., Feb. 27.—Last New Year's night Jesse J. Williams, alias Williams, was caught with a broken jail at Tompkinsville. He was incarcerated for horse stealing. The jailer offered a reward for his delivery, which procured his capture

into additional looms or have added it to our working capital.

The testimony of the South Carolina manufacturers was to the same effect.

in Tennessee to-day by Detective Ned O'Day. He was kidnapped across the State line, and O'Day is gone with him to claim his reward. Maj. Amos Hall, aged 82, a wealthy farmer, is stricken with paralysis and not expected to live.

A DEADLY ENCOUNTER.

A Misunderstanding Settled With Pistols and Blood. Result Being Two Dead and Two Wounded. (Special to the Courier-Journal.)

NEW HAVEN, Ky., Feb. 27.—Your correspondent has just returned from Holly Cross, Marion county, 12 miles from here, where was enacted a most horrible tragedy, in which two men were killed and two wounded. Lawrence Clayton, a young man, had made some slight remark about a Miss Burke. Clayton was met last Sunday at church by Wash Burke, his brother, who called him to account. Clayton denied the accusation, and no more was said until yesterday, when Clayton passed by where Floyd Burke and his three sons were building a house. Wash Burke again brought up the subject, when his father, Floyd Burke, insisted upon dropping his subject. Clayton left, stating he would return and settle it. During his absence the Burkes armed themselves. Clayton returned, pistol in hand, accompanied by his father, Green Clayton, who had a rifle. All immediately began firing, and the result was that Green Clayton and Wash Burke were killed, Lawrence Clayton fatally wounded, and Floyd Burke was shot in the arm. The affair has cast a gloom over the community, as all the parties were sober, industrious farmers and held in high esteem by all.

Green Clayton was 50 years old, and was well and favorably known. He was the father of sixteen children, fourteen of whom are girls. He leaves his family in moderate circumstances. Wash Burke, aged 19, was a promising young man, of many good traits of character, his worst fault being his temper, which cost him his life. Clayton was 23 years old and has an excellent nature. His wounds are considered fatal by his physician, though he was still alive at a late hour this evening.

The coroner's jury was unable to tell who did the killing, but it is generally believed that Green Clayton killed Burke, and that Bill Burke killed Clayton.

Didn't Read the Papers. (Chicago News.)

"Just my infernal luck!" muttered a tramp, who had asked for a dozen gentlemen for "a dime to get something to eat with," at a dining station, and met with a very bad result. "Just my cursed luck, B'ieve I'm the unluckiest man in the country, any how. Wuz up in Wisconsin kikka' among the Bobemians for two weeks 'fore I heard of the floods in the Ohio!" the fat red-combed tramp went on, "There I wuz wassin' two weeks of precious time, when I'll bet, all the other boys wuz down there gettin' their fill three times a day. I knowed somethin' wuz up, cos I didn't see any 'em goin' west or noth. But the flood 'll be over and the free grub committees all busted him I git down there. Blast my luck!"

The Reigning Favorite. (Springfield Republic.)

LOCAL NOTICES.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pain in the Back.
Have you pain in small of the back? It is your kidneys. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Tea will relieve you.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

"To the unfeebled of incalculable benefit is Hurley's Sarsaparilla."—(San Francisco Era.

"Admirable after a mercurial course is Hurley's Sarsaparilla."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. Wintersmith's Liver Pills.—This is the

season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Doctor Wintersmith's Sugar-coated Liver Pills—causing neither nausea nor griping pains, as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day, most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons.

MARRIAGES.

GILLILAND - FRANS. - Feb. 18, 1884, at the residence of Mr. Henry Burns, in Lincoln county, Ky., Mr. G. A. GILLILAND, of Breckinridge county, Ky., and Miss R. N. FRANS, of Meade county, Ky., by Elder John S. Willett.

GAILBREATH - ROBY. - On the evening of the 20th, by Elder P. Gail Miller, at the residence of the bride's parents, ALEX. H. GAILBREATH, Esq., and Miss MARY E. ROBY, all of Jefferson county.

HAGGAN - McDERMOTT. - Tuesday evening, Feb. 28, 1884, at the Cathedral, by Rev. Father HAYS, ANDREW A. HAGGAN and MARGIE McDERMOTT.

The wedding was very quiet, owing to the ill

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Angostura Bitters do not only distinguish themselves by their flavor and aromatic odor above all others commonly used, but they are also a sure preventive for all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits! Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Steer & Sons. cc21 SuTuTh&Sa20

MEETINGS.

A. A. S. R. - Adar Council, No. 1, Princes of Jerusalem, will convene in Consistorial chambers, Masonic Temple, this (Thursday) evening, at 7 1/4 o'clock, for work in 15th and 16th degrees. Prompt and full attendance requested.

JAS. A. BURRELL, Sec. K. of S.

A BRAHAM LODGE, No. S. F. and A. M., will meet in stated communication, at their hall, in Masonic Temple, this (Thursday) evening at 7 1/4 o'clock. Members are invited to attend. Visiting brethren are always welcome.

REUBEN STOREY, W. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Constable's Sale.

WILL be sold, at Ray's Hotel, on Jefferson st., near Eighth, a lot of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Chairs, Sideboards, etc., to satisfy distress ware rent in favor of Mrs. M. D. Bakewell against Henry Valker and wife. Sale to take place between 1 and 2 o'clock Thursday, Feb. 25, 1884.

GEO. E. PAPER, C. J. C.

Look Out for Frauds!—Benson's Cap C.

Notice.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is
 hereby given that all persons are warned not
 to buy or trade for certain warehouses receipt
 issued by J. H. Beam, distiller and proprietor of
 United States Warehouse No. 276, in Nelson
 county, Ky., for five barrels of whisky bearing
 serial numbers as follows: 4,022, 4,023, 4,024,
 4,025, 4,026, and containing 235.11 proof gal-
 lons of whisky, warehouse receipt dated April 1,
 1881, and the whisky delivered to the order of
 Thomas Pearce & Co. JOHN NIDESTED,
 Feb. 26, 1884. Mt. Vernon, Ind.

WOODLAND GARDEN
THIS extensive garden is now ready for rental for a term of years.
fe12de&Sulm R. W. WOOLLEY.

Lumber.
PARTIES requiring thoroughly-seasoned clean, well-made stock with which to start their factories now that the flood has subsided can obtain same, in car-load lots, from the immense yards of the Kentucky Lumber Co., situated at Burnside and Williamsburg, Ky., where they have in stock all grades and thicknesses of Walnut, Poplar and Ash Lumber. Address

KENTUCKY LUMBER CO.,
Williamsburg, Ky.,
or 425 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky.

110 POUNDS OF SUGAR

ARE put in every barrel of Hurler's Sarsaparilla, the GREAT system-strengthen-er. 72 pounds of Iodide of Potash and its other mar-velous effects on the best blood-purifier in the world. True, tried and tested for 35 YEARS.

"Physicians recommend this great skin-dis-ease curative."—[Fort Smith Herald.

"It invigorates the power of life."—[Gaines-ville Citizen.

"The only reliable Sarsaparilla."—[Boston Traveler

Wholesale by R. A. Robinson & Co., Arthur
Peter & Co., J. B. Wilder & Co., Alfred, Nev.
house & Co., Louisville, Ky. oc13 edit

R. S. STEWART'S
Frankfort Lottery of Kentucky

CLASS 97—FEBRUARY 27, 1894.
19 16 06 15 29 7 49 53 64 36 30 42
CLASS 98.
53 51 57 30 42 71 9 48 1 15 3 75 13
339 and 341 WEST MARKET ST.

This Company does no business through the
United States Mails.

LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000.
TICKETS ONLY \$5. SHARES IN PROPORTION.

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Louisiana State Lottery Co.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

E. T. Beauregard
H. E. L.

St. Pauly
Commissioners.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of 1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over 550,000 has since been added. It is an ever increasing popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Dec. 2, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never accumulates postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings are made monthly.

A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING
 CLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NE
 ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 11, 1884-1885
 Monthly Drawing.
Capital Prize \$75 000.
 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
 Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.
 LAST OF PRIZES.
 1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$75.00
 1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....25.00
 1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....10.00
 2 PRIZES OF \$5,000.....10.00
 2 PRIZES OF 2,000.....10.00
 10 PRIZES OF 1,000.....10.00

20 PRIZES of	500	10.00
100 PRIZES of	200	20.00
300 PRIZES of	100	30.00
500 PRIZES of	50	25.00
1,000 PRIZES of	25	25.00

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$750	6.75
9 Approximation Prizes of 500	4.50
9 Approximation Prizes of 250	2.25

1,067 Prizes, amounting to.....\$203.50

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money orders payable and address registered letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail
or Express (all sums of \$5 and upward by Ex-
press at our expense) to M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
or JOE E. KIFFIN, 408 West Market St.,
Louisville, Ky. Tel: 135-2126

NOTHING STARTLING

Revealed at the Asylum Investigation by the Legislative Committee Yesterday.

Ex-Attendant Moore Never Heard of a Man Being Ducked, Except as a Punishment.

Commissioner Whips Knows of No Abuses, and Very Little Else, About the Asylum.

W. F. Carter, a Former Patient, Tells How a Baptist Missionary Had His Arder Cooled.

"DR. RAMSEY WAS A GOOD MAN."

The Asylum Investigating Committee opened its session at Alexander's yesterday morning to a larger number of visitors than for any day since the beginning. It had been generally whispered that Mr. T. W. Moore, who had taken a very active part in the investigation, would give his testimony, and it was believed it would be interesting.

The joint committee appointed to investigate the Hopkinsville asylum, was also present at the session yesterday, having failed to make a connection at Bowling Green on their way to Hopkinsville, and remaining over in this city until last night. This committee consists of Senators Price and Kigney and Representatives Stone, Cleary and Bradford.

Three witnesses were examined, the first of these being MR. W. T. CARTER, of Oldham county, in this State. He was questioned by Capt. Walker, and responded as follows:

"I am 66 years old, and live in Oldham county. I am a farmer. I was in the asylum in the fall of 1882, and stayed about ten months. I was in wards 2 and 13. Baker was my first attendant."

"I was in the asylum every week. He treated me very kind; he also treated the others kind. I saw no ducking, but think I might have heard of it. I have seen attendants strike patients, of course. Old Preacher Etherington was knocked around once pretty lively by Pete McCabe and John Moran, attendants. Another patient helped them. He had been trying to preach, and they wanted him to stop. They came and took him by the neck of his coat. Moran put a strap around the neck of Ferguson, a patient, and dragged him out in the hall. I suppose he had done something to aggravate them. He did not resist, because HIS HANDS WERE TIED."

"I have often seen Ferguson with his hands tied behind his legs; Stephens, of No. 6, tied them that way. I was discharged as cured, I suppose. I don't think I ever was crazy. I have carried on my business ever since I came out. I thought the treatment at Etherington and Ferguson was rather rough. I don't know that Dr. Gale or Dr. Irvin knew of this. I never saw any one using liquors at the asylum. I never saw any card playing for money. Mr. Garr came to see us every few days. I could live on the food I got very well. There was not much danger of starving. We got two meals in winter and three in summer. I did not get very hungry between meals."

MR. RUSSELL examined the witness: "Rev. Mr. Etherington was knocked down by McCabe. I thought the preacher a gentleman. He was not unusually loud or violent. He said he was a missionary Baptist. Ferguson was locked to a bench; had an idiot suit on; strap on his hands, and everything else nearly. The things were put on to 'cover' him, I suppose. He would play in all kinds of fifth when loose. John Graw struck me on the head once. I was a patient, and used to go all winter without any clothes at all. I don't know that Dr. Gale knew anything of the men who were getting hurt. The patients generally liked the doctor. I think Dr. Gale told my nephew to take me home, that was well. I was back there again I would just as soon have Dr. Gale for a Superintendent as not. Dr. Gale would sometimes come through during the week with some one of the Commissioners."

MR. MARTIN examined the witness: "The idiot suit was like what a little child would wear—pants and waist made together. I suppose this was to make him feel small. He was a hard man to conquer—something like Collier's."

MR. JEFFERSON examined the witness: "I know of no one committing suicide while I was there. Three or four escaped, I think. Preacher Etherington scratched out under a feather bed. I had plenty of clothes to keep me comfortable. The steam would get out of order sometimes, and then we would get cold. Dr. Irvin gave me my medicine, and I wish I had never taken any, as I don't think I needed it. I believe I have said all I know of any bad treatment to any patient."

MR. T. W. MOORE was the next witness introduced. He has been very active in procuring evidence for the committee, and it was thought his testimony would be rather startling.

"I live in this city and am in business here. I am 38 years old. I have resided near this city all my life. I first met Dr. Gale in this city early of 1882. On the 1st of April of that year I was employed at the asylum. I remained there until January, 1883. I left there on the 13th of that month. I was there 9 months and 17 days. I started in ward No. 2, with 20 patients. In ward No. 15 I had, I think, usually about 25 patients. I don't think there was any physician in charge of ward No. 2 at that time. Ellis sometimes attended on the ward; he was a very Sunday, and on two other occasions, I think. He would sometimes ask me if I wanted any pills (medicines), and if I did he would write them out. There was another attendant named John W. Moore at the asylum while I was there. I was a witness in the Madox case, and was examined before the Commissioners."

"On June 25, 1882, Charlie Davies and another attendant went to Frankfort to hear some preaching. Davies left me in charge of his ward. Shortly after he left, Madox sent a man to me for shackles, and I sent him to follow to see who he intended to duck."

IT WAS JANUARY.

With some trouble I got into Madox's bath-room, and looking at the man in the tub, told Madox to let him up as he had had enough. Madox, with an oath, said he would 'down the Christ-killing son of a b—'. When he was taken up he was unable to move easily. He was taken out and put on a bench, and afterward put to bed, where he died that night. I was with him all the time until he died. Dr. Irvin saw him, but was not with him when he died. When taken from the water he was put on a bench and had a slight hemorrhage; an hour or so after he had a severe hemorrhage, and fell off the bench. I saw him sitting on the hall off the bench, but did not see him fall. Afterward was called into the room where Jansen was lying, by Madox, and the latter went for Dr. Irvin."

"I reported this to Ellis, also to Mr. Garr and Dr. Gale. I heard that Dr. Irvin had investigated the case, but he never asked me what I knew of the matter. I had spoken to Mr. Garr, I think, three times about it. Something was said at one time by Irvin about my going before the grand jury in Dr. Gale's hearing and he said just to let the matter drop."

PROMPTED THE DEFENDANT'S LAWYERS as to what questions to put, John W. Moore told me that he would not let his own testimony be used in Madox's favor. I understood the doctor exerted himself a great deal to defend Madox. Before this trial I heard that this matter had been brought to Mr. Garr, but nothing was done, except that he promised that Madox should be discharged. The only discharge was a name was a name from one ward to another. Dr. Gale told me that there was great enmity between Charlie Davies and Madox, and he could not afford to discharge the latter on Davies' evidence. The last time I told Garr of this Jansen case, he also told me that Madox was drunk. I never told Dr. Gale of this matter, because I did not think he would listen to me. I told Mr. Garr of Jansen's death four days after it occurred. He stated yesterday that he did not hear of the case until four days after, which was a mistake. Two Commissioners were allowed to pass before any thing was done."

DR. GALE DUCKED ALEX. ALEXANDER, a patient, and made him terrible sick. He was tied, hand and foot, and ducked by Glanton and Lynch Madox. The water was because he had tried to crawl under a fence. He was an imbecile, and I am positive was not violent."

HE VOMITED CONSIDERABLY, and they got scared, and Madox went for a doctor. I don't think this ducking permanently injured the man much. He was very weak the next day."

"Patients are ducked for tearing up their clothes, these of other patients, and other things; sometimes for befouling themselves. I never heard of a ducking being administered for any purpose but as a punishment. I don't know that the relation of this or any thing was not a ducking. I never complained of excessive ducking to any one until after the trial. I did not mention it because I did not know any attention would be paid to it. So far as I know, ducking was carried on in all the wards."

"Before I went to the asylum, and think he was instrumental in getting me the position. I made reports to him at times because he told me I ought to be in an asylum. I was in the asylum for telling Mr. Garr of the gambling that was going on. It was talked of around the attendants' table. I don't know that Dr. Gale ever complained about any speaking to Garr on the subject of abuses. I have played some cards myself, for money. I have seen \$5 or \$7."

LOST ON ONE HAND.

"The medical superintendent was in ward 7, Ernest's room. I have also seen him in ward 2 and in the hospital ward. The attendants played generally—Weatherford, Ellis, Ernest and myself. I don't know that Dr. Gale was playing. More playing was done in the day than at night. I played some. When I did not play I watched the wards in the building. I don't know that Dr. Gale ever complained about any while the patients were getting exercise. At night the door of the room in which there was playing was generally left open. I remember that Dr. Gale ever complained about any when he was in the building. He told me that he felt insulted it was going on. I think Dr. Gale issued a verbal order that it must be stopped shortly after. I don't know that Dr. Gale ever complained about any rule would cause the discharge of a man. I heard of Dr. Gale trying to get in his office one night when some of the boys were playing in an adjacent room. He went to the office key, but jumped out a window and ran home. Dr. Gale broke the door in and entered the office."

"I was ducking two patients in my ward. It was my ward. I suppose I was responsible for it. I think I told Ellis of it afterward, casually. It did not do him any harm. I was in the examination of Dr. Duke, a man in ward 15. He had been fighting me, and had got the best of it."

MR. WESLEY WHIP was the next witness. "I am 70 years old, and a farmer. My land adjoins the asylum grounds. I am a Commissioner. I don't get into the asylum very often. I was there in 1881, much against my desire, because Mr. Russell said that if he could not remain all the afternoon he would prefer that he go, and I would be forced to depart, to return at 10 o'clock to work."

"The committee had promised Mr. Moore that he would be in the asylum in the afternoon, and could not return before 5 o'clock. Some discussion as to continuing was had, when Mr. Russell said that if he could not remain all the afternoon he would prefer that he go, and I would be forced to depart, to return at 10 o'clock to work."

"I was in the kitchen and food first-class. They always have vegetables in abundance and meat. I have never seen any investigation as to patients being restrained. When I would see a patient restrained I would generally ask why it was. There was no reason given for the restraint. I was in the kitchen and food first-class. They always have vegetables in abundance and meat. I have never seen any investigation as to patients being restrained. When I would see a patient restrained I would generally ask why it was. There was no reason given for the restraint."

"I know nothing at all of the ducking, and I don't know anything of the trial of the Madox case. I don't know of any cruelty; all restraints, I think, are cruel, but they are often very necessary. Mr. Garr called my attention to the gambling, and said he would take steps to have it stopped. I heard afterward that it was done. Mr. Garr did not mention any names in particular that I remember."

A WOMAN "SHUFFLED OFF" one day last week. The woman was there one day last week. She had hung herself with a towel. I think this occurred in ward No. 3. I don't know who the attendant in the ward was. The woman was there one day last week. She had hung herself with a towel. I think this occurred in ward No. 3. I don't know who the attendant in the ward was."

George W. Bain in Canada. The Bradford Daily Express says of Mr. Bain's recent visit to this city: "Wickliffe Hall was crowded from the platform to the rear of the building, and the gallery and reading-room, and hundreds left the hall when the speaker came in. It was truly a magnificent audience, representing the wealth and the intelligence of Bradford. The speaker was a man of great power, and his audience and the orator were well pleased. He possessed a fine voice, and a grand orator. He possessed a fine voice, and a grand orator. He possessed a fine voice, and a grand orator."

Work on Kentucky Bridge. For Canada's fair fame, And every wife and daughter, Shall bless thy honor's name. If broad and noble waters, Roll next your hand and ours, And every wife and daughter, Shall bless thy honor's name. We'll bring Immortal flowers— The laurel and the quincey rose— To strew where don't stand roads, Like perfume of thy noble acts. When thou art with the dead."

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—Geo. E. Smith, Corporation Attorney of Union City, Branch county, shot himself this morning, and will probably die. He had had trouble with insurance companies, and was suing them, and his alleged crookedness in his method of business. A fresh agent had just put in his application for insurance, and Smith, when the shooting took place, was in the room, and moved in the best circles. The community is greatly exercised over the event."

Hard Labor for Life. DETROIT, Feb. 27.—Wilson, yesterday convicted of shooting Policeman Smith, was this morning sentenced by Judge Smith to imprisonment at hard labor for life, and to receive 100 lashes.

THE RAILROADS.

A Traffic Agreement Between the C. & I. St. L. and C. and the L. N. A. and C.

A Farmer Gives His Views On the New Fence Law Before the Legislature.

Rates In a Demoralized Condition at Chicago and an Early War Predicted.

Latest Track News From All Sections of the Country, by Telegraph and Otherwise.

LOCAL, GENERAL AND PERSONAL.

The rumor concerning a traffic agreement between the L. N. A. and C. and the C. & I. St. L. and C., published in this column yesterday, turns out to be a fact, although but little is known beyond the terms of the contract, owing to the absence of the officials of the Monon. So far as could be ascertained, the contract will be in effect for three years, and the advantage to the Big Four will be great, while that to the Monon will not foot up so well unless there is something special in the contract in the latter road's favor. Heretofore this road has been taking its Chicago business out of Cincinnati over the C. & I. and to Indianapolis, and then transferring it to the Big Four line. According to the present arrangement the Monon will compete for no business out of Cincinnati, and the Big Four will run a through car over its own line to Lafayette Junction, where it will take the Monon track and go into Chicago. This gives the Big Four not only excellent terminal facilities at that point, but shortens its through line from Cincinnati eighteen miles. Up to this time the road has been running a line from Indianapolis over the Illinois Central tracks, via Kankakee, to Chicago, a distance of 100 miles. The arrangements also provide that the C. & I. and A. line will cease to be the air-line, or in fact do any Chicago or Indianapolis business, but will become a Michigan line, and will run a line to Chicago, C. business for Indianapolis, instead of going via Monon, will run in over the Big Four track from Lafayette Junction. The advantage to the Big Four is that the distance is about equal either way. The Monon agrees to do no through business from Indianapolis to Chicago, although it is free to do so at any time. What effect this is going to have on the Chicago and Ohio River pool it is impossible to say. A reorganization of per cents. will be made, and the road will be in a position to handle a large business, and perhaps other complications of a serious nature may arise.

Mr. Leonard, Traffic Manager of the L. N. A. and C., was in Chicago yesterday. He will return to-morrow, it is thought.

RATE TROUBLES. THE WESTERN TRUNK-LINE ASSOCIATION ORDERS A REDUCTION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Commissioner Yining, of the Western Trunk-Line Association, this evening issued an order reducing the freight rate both ways from Chicago and St. Louis to all Colorado points common to the Burlington and Missouri River, and the Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande.

The following are the reductions, to take effect immediately: On first class, 87 cents; second class, 70; third class, 53; fourth class, 37; fifth class, 30; class A, 33; class B, 28; class C, 23; class D, 23. The above rates are to be deducted from rates in effect on a similar basis, and to be in effect February 28. This reduction is made to meet the cutting of rates by the St. Louis and San Francisco line to Colorado points.

Officials of the Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe stated this afternoon that if the Colorado line were to reduce its rates, the Western Trunk-Line Association they would at once meet the same.

THE WEST SHORE ROAD. NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The General Passenger Agent of the West Shore road says that the company is engaged in a war at Castle Garden. "The West Shore Company is maintaining the agreed emigrant rates, but has an office outside of Castle Garden for the sale of emigrant tickets, in addition to the office in the Garden. Emigrant passengers of the Inman steamers were consigned to the West Shore company, and the company has been bringing down to the West Shore counter, but those desiring to purchase tickets in the Garden for the West Shore line were refused admission. This action was accepted as an intimation that the West Shore could not expect fair treatment from the pool organization in the future, and that the company would be forced to operate outside of the Garden as authorized."

RAILROAD NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE. NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—President Baldwin says there is no foundation for the rumor that the Louisville and Nashville railway will furnish money for the completion of the Charleston, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Air-line.

RAILROADS AND FENCES. A FARMER'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT, FROM A STRICTLY BUSINESS STANDPOINT.

STANFORD, Ky., Feb. 25, 1884.—The issue of February 23, in regard to railroad legislation compelling railways to fence their right of way, etc., there is an inquiry by a farmer which has been answered by an intelligent railroad attorney. Under existing laws the corporations have all the advantages, from the fact that they have all their witnesses on their side, on the ground that the farmer is a layman. The farmer's witness, being in the employ of the railroad company will not be subpoenaed when their evidence would injure the company. Further, they are only required by law to pay half of the appraised value of stock killed by them when the owner can prove willful negligence or gross carelessness on the part of the company or its employees. And in all cases where a farmer thinks he has a right to recover more than half value, it is compulsory by company to bring suit to recover. Now, it is well known that to compel a railroad company to fence all its lines would work a hardship upon them; but do not they, in forcing a right of way through a man's premises, and by compelling him to sell his property to a neighbor whom he does not want, and to the company, and all other damages resulting to the farmer or landowner, or resulting to his stock, whether on his lands or not, which should result from the fact of said railroad not being well fenced, and in all cases where they did not fence their right of way, and all other damages resulting to the farmer or landowner, or resulting to his stock, whether on his lands or not, which should result from the fact of said railroad not being well fenced, and in all cases where they did not fence their right of way, and all other damages resulting to the farmer or landowner, or resulting to his stock, whether on his lands or not, which should result from the fact of said railroad not being well fenced, and in all cases where 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